AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page

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New Texas Mining Law

NOT MERELY west Texas, but all Texas, bids fair to receive soon the benefit of the most progressive mining law in the United States. From having long been looked upon as a closed district, owing to the mining and land laws that have made it practically impossible to prospect or mine mineral, Texas should quickly become known as the most profinsing and most liberal of all the states, from the prospector's standpoint. And from the standpoint of the practical miner, including the big corporation controling large capital, the new law must appear just and equitable, for it is planned primarily to promote, not prohibit, the development of the state's mineral resources, and its restrictions are no greater than are needed to protect equality of opportunity.

The measure, drawn by the El Paso representatives in the legislature, is still in committee, but will soon be reported out. The bill has been worked over very carefully, and suggestions have been sought from every source likely to contribute anything to perfecting the measure. From the first the idea has been borne in mind that this is a measure for all of Texas, not for the west alone. This has complicated the work very much, but in the long run the result will make for the greater stability and recognition of the mining industry, through enlisting the active interest of all sections. Conditions in the east, surrounding oil develop-ment for example, are so different from those in the west that it has been no easy task to establish rules that would hold good for all parts of the state and neither hinder nor favor any part.

Right now, while the bill is yet in committee, is the time for interested persons to make their desires known and to present their criticisms if they have any to make. As representative Burges said at the chamber of commerce luncheon Thursday, the legislators are more than willing at this time to hear and consider any constructive criticism of the proposed measure, but they will be intolerant of criticism after the bill is out of committee and in the rapid but always doubtful course of legislative advance. Mr. Burges will be in El Paso a few days more, and will be glad to discuss the pending bill with any interested person. This A really the first chance the western miner and prospector have ever had to impress their views upon Texas mineral and land legislation; if they do not take full adwantage of the opportunity they can have none to blame in future but themselves.

The same thing applies to the pending irrigation law. This too is intended to apply with equal force and equal fairness to the whole state, and is not in any sense a sectional measure. As a matter of fact, the greater interest in Texas in matters of irrigation today is not in west Texas but in east Texas, especially in the lower gulf country. Irrigation in some form is practiced today in more than half the counties of the state. The problems are so different in the various districts that this measure has been harder than the mining bill, to shape up in such a way that all interests would be protected and that active development of the state's agricultural resources would be promoted to the greatest possible extent.

The irrigation bill is also still open to amendment and improvement, and Mr. Burges will be glad to have the benefit of constructive criticism on this, and to take up before the committee and before the house such matters as may seem to demand special handling in order to insure the enactment of a standard law that will not have to be changed again.

In framing the mining bill, the best experience and practice of the United States, the separate states, Mexico, and Australia have been followed. The prospector is given the utmost leeway in finding and developing ore deposits. The Mexican practice is followed in permitting the finder of mineral to compel the surface owner to give him access to his find, upon payment of fair compensation. Claims are bounded by vertical planes, thus forever avoiding the confusion inevitable under the "apex" provision of United States law. Claims may be held by dofing annual assessment work. Compensation to the state is provided by royalty upon the output sold or disposed of; this is the ideal method, and supersedes all forms of fee ownership, patent, or tax. Provision is made to cover mineral deposits which do not show commercial ores on the surface but which may be deemed upon geological inference to exist below. No public lands, or lands which have been sold with reserved mineral rights, are to be withheld from the operations of the

In fact, the new measure, when enacted, will represent a complete reversal of the old policy of the state with regard to "conservation." The old theory was to keep the mineral in the ground for indefinite ages and not let anybody touch it because it belonged to the unborn generations; for all the good the state derived from its vast treasury of mineral wealth, the deposits might as well have been on the planet Saturn. The new idea is "beneficial use, with fair compensation to the state." That is a notion so truly progressive that it is almost human in its intelligence, and Texas may soon be in position to set the standards for true conservation of resources, which other states may well pattern after. True conservation is not hoarding, but beneficial and economic use. The new mineral law of Texas will fully recognize this basic principle of administering the public estate.

Beating the Air

B EATING the air, blind pursuit of a nebulous ideal without thought of pracand the vain self-consciousness that calls itself virtue, are alike of no value. It is rarely necessary, in order to accomplish good in the world, to set one's self apart from one's fellows. The greatest good that has ever been accomplished in the world has come from training in with others, getting close to the great mass of the living world, not cutting loose and going off in a little select bunch to condemn the other fellows. Christ himself worked his greatest good by coming close to the ordinary people and doing the little things that lay nearest him in an honest way. If compromise involve a concession to evil, it is wrong, but if it is the only way by which any immediate results can be obtained for good, and merely means

m deferring of a fuller realization of the ideal, it is honest and right. The practical man believes in doing the best possible at any given time with the instruments at hand and under the conditions which then exist. There is no necessity for a man who is striving for a principle to make a fool

Sad commentary on Uncle Sam's way of doing things that he could not organize a little expeditionary force without removing almost all the troops on border patrol. The movement has not taken place, but if it had, the border would have been left largely to its own devices for self protection.

Casualties In War

ORE men were killed on the union side alone in the American civil war than in all the wars of England for 350 years include. under queen Victoria. In the war with Spain 247 men were killed. In the war with Mexico, for which 105,000 men were enlisted and in which less than 50,000 actually participated, 1049 American soldiers lost their lives. In the whole war of the American revolution, 1735 Americans were killed in battle, and though the war lasted seven years there were but 56 battles, or eight per year.

In the civil war over 2000 battles were fought, and 400 battles were fought in each of which more men lost their lives than in the bloodiest battle of the American revolution, the battle of the Brandywine.

More men were killed on the union side alone in the one battle of Gettysburg than were killed in the whole seven years of the American revolution, in the war with Mexico, and in the war with Spain, all combined.

It is the testimony of history that the hitterest wars are civil wars, and the next in bitterness are wars between near neighbors.

One-Sentence Philosophy

QUAKER MEDITATIONS. (Philadelphia Record.)

of himself. It only discredits the principle.

"A ripe old age is a beautiful thing," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes, except in an egg." added the Simple Mug. Sillicus—"A woman always wants the last word." Cynicus—"Nonsense! A oman doesn't know there is such a

obbs-"I feel like the oldest man in the world." Slobbs—"What are you talking about? You're not a day over 20." Blobbs—"Yes, but I've just been listening to a boy of 16 tell about the things he used to do when he was a

kid."

Blobbs—"Has Guzzier much money:
"Slobbs—"Well, his pocketbook is seldom as thick as his tongue,"
"Two negatives are equal to an affirmative," quoted the Wise Guy. "Tex,
but even one 'no' from a woman may sometimes mean 'yes,'" added the Sim-

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.
(New York Press.)
Genius seems to be able to do most anything but support itself.
Nobody but a woman knows what real excitement is, and that's when the first new bat of the season comes into church.

church.

Good judgment is refusing to do what your judgment decides you should not The baby doesn't yell any more than it does because there areh't may more callers than there are to be told it hardly ever happens.
A girl's in love when something's the matter with her that can't be ac-

counted for in any other way.

GLOBE SIGHTS,

(Atchison Globe).

Romance won't last long unless he an support her properly.

What has become of the o. f. woman who tried to keep her store hair

Men have been known to fool themselves into the theory that booze can benefit their health. Mrs. Jude Johnson's chief ambition is to get sick and have a trained nurse

care for her sometime.

The easiest way for a woman to make a goal out of her husband is to call him bet nameg a public.

A man in mischiev is usually numbered among those who think the world should be more tolerant.

No man can attain greatness by imitating the kaiser's mustache or Abe Lincoln's celebrated whiskers.

The most dismal thing on earth is a receiver's notice on the front door of a store on a cold day in January.

JOURNAL ENTRIES. Even a pigeon-toed man can travel

A man seldom amounts to anything the thinks he does.
Bad luck for some people would be considered good luck by others.
Among the real geninass are those the can live easy without working. Most people have the habit of movel to the people have the habit of movel to the people have the habit of movel to the people have the habit of movel.

Still this may be a busier world than large crop of candidates would inOne Bird Survives Millions Passenger Pigeon Contributes Re-Markable Story to Nature's

Library. By Frederic J. Haskin ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21 .-The recent sickness of the passenger pigeon in the Cincinnati goological gardens—the last survivor of a mighty host-has served to call the attention of naturalists to call the attention of naturalists again to one of the most remarkable of all stories of Nature's library—the extinction of one of the most remarkable hirds that ever inhabited the earth. Millions of people are still living whose eyes have witnessed the flight of the myriad hosts of passencer pigeons, and yet only one of all the vast numbers of those pigeons is known to survive—and that one occupies a place of honor in the Cincinnati Zoo. When he dies it is probable that his body will be presented to the nation, to be preserved in alcohol

e nation, to be preserved in alcohol the National Museum. In these days it is hard for the lunger people to believe the story younger people to believe the story of the passenger pigeon, so incredible were their numbers, so remarkable were their meetings. And the story of the brutality that marked the work of the pot hunters who followed them as a tiger stalk's hig prey, rejentlessly pursuing them, using the them as a tiger status any prey, then itentilessly pursuing them, using the telegraph to keep in fouch with their flights and their nestings, is a story of revolting cruelty and butchery.

Audubon's Story of Birds.

The world is indebted to John James Audubon, the great naturalist, for what is nerthurs the best account of the pas-

suddoon, the great hattitudes, for want is perhaps the best account of the passenger pigeon ever written. And his truthfulness and scientific accuracy make it a story to be accepted at its face value. He relates that in the autumn of 1813 he left his house at Henderson, on the banks of the Ohlo, to go to Louisville. In passing over the barto Louisville. In passing over the bar-rens a few miles from Hardensburgh he observed pigeons flying from the northeast to the southwest, in greater numbers than he had ever seen before. After they had been passing for about an hour he dismounted, scated himself on an eminence, and made a dot with pench for every flock that passed n a short time he found that he was outling down dots at the rate of 163 n 21 minutes. He resumed his journey in 21 minutes. He resumed his journey and still the pigeons came; the light of day was darkened as if by a solar eclipse. Like a torrent, and with the roar of distant thunder, they gathered in a solid mass, darting forward with the wings of the wind in undulating and angular lines, descending and sweeping close to the earth, then mounting perpendicularly so as to resemble a vast column, and when high in the air once more wheeling and in the air once more, wheeling and twisting within their continued lines, which then resembled the coils of a

Over Billion Pigeons In Flight. Over Billion Pigeons In Flight.
For 45 miles Audubon traveled on to
Louisville, with the serried columns of
pigeons still floating over his head,
and for three days the flight continued.
Each flock did exactly as the one shead
find done; if the one shead darted down
when passing over a brook, or dodging
a hawk the flock behind did the same
Audubon attempted to estimate the Audubon attempted to estimate the number of pigeons in that great flight. He assumed that the column averaged mile in width, which was far below the average in point of fact. Then he assumed that the birds flew at the rate of 60 miles an hour, also a conservative assumption. Upon this basis the of the assumption. Upon this basis the pigeons passing in three hours would form a streak 180 square miles in area, form a streak 180 square miles in a the and, counting two pigeons to the square yard, there would be nearly a billion and a quarter pigeons in such a flight. How many there must have been in the three days' flight he did ons in a three-hour flight thus need nearly nine million bushels

Roost Three Miles In Brendth, Audubon made several pilgrimage to a famous roosting place on the banks of the Green river in Kentucky He rode through the forest for upward of 40 miles, and by crossing and re-crossing it reached the conclusion that the roost was of an average breadth of three miles. His first view of it was about two weeks after the pigeons had established it as a roosting place. He arrived about two hours before sunset. Few pigeons were to be seen but these wars great numbers of seen, but there were great numbers people, who, with horses and wagons, children and dogs, guns and ammu-nition, had established camps on the borders of the forest. Two farmers had driven more than 300 hogs even 100 miles to fatten them on pieons that were to be slaughtered. Here and there were people engaged in plucking and salting the catch of the day before. Many trees two feet in diameter had been broken off by the sheer weight of the multitudes of roosting birds. Everywhere great branches of forest monarchs were broken off, and the aspect of the 1,000 acres of woodland was such as one might expect to be the result of a

Rush of Birds Like a Gate. Some of the people who were camping there had great pots of sulphur. Others had poles, and others guns. It was after sundown that the crywent up that the returning hordes were approaching. The noise they made reminded Audubon of a hard gale at sea passing through the rigging of a close-reefed vessel. As they passed over his head he felt a current of air that astonished him. Thousands of birds were knocked down by the pole nen, but tens of thousands and even millions continued to pour in. They alighted everywhere, one above an other, until musses as large as hogs-neads were formed on the branches all around. Here and there perches gave way under the weight with a crash, killing hundreds of birds as they fell. Everything was uproar and confusion. Millions Slaughtered.

The people could not hear them-selves talking to one another, and even the reports of shotguns and blunderbusses could not be heard above the great noise. Audibon sent a man out from the forest to see a man out from the forest to see how far the noise could be heard, and it was plainly audible three miles distant. By midnight the stream of arrivals began to fall off, but before the break of day the advance guard began to move out again. While no one dared to go in the woods while the pigeons were in the trees, they were able to kill and cripple enough of them to keep all the people busily employed next day, with enough left over to give the 300 hogs, the wolves, the foxes, the lynxes, the congars, bears, raccooms, possums, pole cars, bears, raccoons, possums, pole cats eagles, and hawks a more than matis-factory breakfast, and at the same time to save enough back for the vultures that came to supplant the ani-mals and the birds of prey.

James Fenimore Cooper also saw the flights of the passenger pigeons and he said that in a single flight he had seen enough birds to provision Xerxe's

army for a month and enough feathers to provide a downy couch for every person in the country. Fornys Began in 1840.

The white man and his net are responsible for the disappearance of the sponsible for the disappearance of the passenger pigeon from the face of the earth. They begon their forays about 1840. The profession of pigeoner came into existence, and these mon banded themselves together to exploit the pigeon. By the telegraph they were able to keep in close touch the movements of the pigeons, and no pigeon roost could be established for many days before the pigeoners were on hand to get in their deadly work. on hand to get in their deadly work They carried with them trained stoo to call down great flocks of passing

ABE MARTIN



Mrs. Tilford Moots has decided not t' be operated on as ther's so many other things she'd rather have. Th' higher a feller cocks his feet th' more emphatic he is.

birds and net as many as they possi-bly could pack in Ice and ship. In the last great "roosting" in Michigan In 1878 more than 300 tons of the dressed birds were shipped out. Tens of thousands of them were caught alive and sold to sporting clubs for tran shooting nursuess.

Fowls Caught In Traps. When some pigeoner happened to discover that during the nesting sea-son the birds were frantic in their ef-forts to obtain salty mud and water he found a bonanza for his lik. Great mud beds along streams were covere with sait and nets were set above these. Hundreds of thousands of pa-rent birds would come for their salt and water, the traps would be spring, and often a single net would catch more than 1,000 birds. These pigeoners carried blacksmith pincers, and a pinch for each captive neck, and then a struggle, and then some starving squabs, was the tragedy of their

hloody work.

Chief Pokugon, the last of the Pot-tawattomic chieftians of the Pokagon band of Indians, says he saw the pig-eoners in Benzie county, Michigan, ap-ply the match to the moss like dried bank of the white birch which barns ply the match to the moss like dried bark of the white birch, which burns like paper soaked in oil, so that the flames would reach the nests of the pigeons and force the squabs to jump out. In thousands of instances the squabs were singed alive and the par-ent birds themselves had their plumage hurned hadly wome as hadly that they surned badly-some so badly that they

Butchers Had Ready Defence.

The pigeon butchers of resterday were ready with their defense when needed They pointed out the hors and the cattle and the sheep that must be slaughtered to feed mankind. They asserted that the pigeons were destructive. In their own eyes they were an ill-used lot. Did not someone tell a story of poisoning birds with poison berries, and cause the price to drop 50 cents a dozen in a single day in New York, and to 20 cents a dozen in Chicago? Wasn't killing pigeons with pincers as humane as shooting quall on the wing? The stories of great slaughter were to their minds, gross exaggerations.

Passenger Pigeon Gone Forever.

It has been claimed that there were flights of passenger pigeons along the lindson in 1805 and 100 m. Entrempts. Butchers Had Ready Defence.

not undertakento say. Andubon's ob-servations were that each pigeon eats fully a half a pint of food a day. The investigated the report and belleved number of persons claimed to have seen small flocks of the pigeons. In 1906 C. O. Whitman, of the University of Chicago, report-ed to W. B. Mershon, author of "The Passenger Pigeon," that he had two fe-male birds and two sterile hybrid

> But the passenger pigeon is gone om the earth forever. Like the great from the earth forever. Like the great auk and the buffalo it has been un-able to adjust itself to the age of the Tomorrow-The Letchworth Arbor-

Generosity

By Walt Mason.

Old Kink's always willing to preach, and hand out wise counsel and teach; but ask him for aid when you're hungry and frayed, and he'll stick to his wad like a leech. He's handy with proverb and text to comfort the needy and vexed; but when there's a plan to feed indigent man, old Kink never seems to get next. He'll help out the widow with and pray for her fatherless lambs; but he never would try to bring joy to her eye with codfish and sauerkraut and hams. On Sunday he joins in the hymn, an dmakes the responses with vim; when they pass round the box for the worshipers' rocks, his gift is exceedingly slim. He think he is fooling the Lord and is sure of a princely reward when to neaven he goes at this life's journey's close with which view I am not in acord. For the Lord, he is wise to gold bricks, and the humbug who crosses the Styx will have to be sharp if he captures a harp; St. Peter will say to him, "Nix!" They size up a man nearly right when he comes to the portals of light; and no stingy old fraud ever thimblerigged God or put on a robe snowy white.

THE COMMON LOT. For the joys of the common los I thank thee, Lord: o rest when the day is hot, And my work is hard In the shade of an apple trees. Where the bees hum low.
The blossoms are necter-sweet,

And my veins aglow With the radiant joy of life, And I think, athrili, Of the pleasures that wait for me When I climb the hill— Of my baby's happy eyes, My wife's sweet face-The fear in a man's heart dies

In that glad embrace;

My porch, with the wind astir-In the green-leaved vinc, The fragrant, murmurous dusk, And the stars ashine; My dog's rapt bark on the hill,
The cattle's call;
The voice of the whip-poor-will— I love them all.

The long night's sweet repose, When day is done.
The plow in my hand again
With the rising sun— For these things that the rich have Which they can't afford,-

The joys of the common lot— We thank thee, Lord, Marvin Luter Hill. El Paso, Texas.

CARRIERS' DAY. Tomorrow being the last Saturday of the month, Herald carriers will present bills for subscriptions to March Ist. Subscribers will kindly note the above

and be ready for the boys. LIBRARY TO CLOSE SATURDAY. The El Paso public library will be dozed on Saturday, Feb. 22,

Old Wheezy A Short Story.

W HEEZY was a cock-sparrow, more than ordinary cunning specimen of that cunning tribe, and he was rather proud of himself, from his light waistcoat and high black cravat to the beautiful browns of his back and the bigness of his heavy thick beak, but he was not proud of the wheeze which had given him his "nick" name. It was a distinct disadvantage in the wild. It drew the attention of his enemies too much to him; made him too conspicu-

He discovered that someone was reeding the tits and robins and wrens outside the backdoor. He promptly left off chirping—he could not leave off wheezing—and stared. And the more be stared the more surprise took hold of him.

hold of him.

A fieldfare—one of those big, very pretty thrushes that have an odd, laughing cry, and because they only come to see us in the winter are associated in our minds with frost and show—driven to desperation by hunger, flew down to a very big piece of bread that had failen near a certain laurel bush. That was the surprise, Any of the puffed-out birds assembled there in that white and bitter scene could have told him what would happen if be settled hear that bush en if he settled near that bush when the birds were being fed. Next instant that fieldfare was dead—slain by the paw and jaw of the

"ginger" cat who always hid in that laurel when birds were being fed, and was none the richer, as a rule, since the birds kept carefully out of

his reach. Then did Wheezy move. He dropped Then did Wheezy move. He dropped instantly like a stone, with almost completely closed wings, in that extraordinary sudden way which sparrows have, and seem to share with no other birds, and landed upon the bread, to snatch up which—under the dreaded "ginger's" very whiskers and remove at top speed for the orchard. The piece of bread was a big one, a beautiful lump of crumb, a little larger than a walnut. It was a meal for half a day or more.

day or more.

Then he sat on a low bough, just
Then he sat on a low bough, just above a trap, and set up that peculiar low and wicked chirping which you may bear when a spurrow curses you, or the next door neighbor's eat. Now the awearing of the spurrow is

t very monstrous and annoying sound t annoyed the cock-robin who owned hat particular corner of the garden, and with the robin's usual dashing intolerance, he flew straight at Wheezy, nearly knocking that bird off his perch, and sending him to the top of another tree near by. After which the robin perched on the bough so bravely won, and sang his song of vic-But in the middle of it he stopped short. His full clear eye had fallen upon the raisins within the trap, and he liked raisins, and really knew nothing at all about traps, for robins are trusting birds. Next moment he flew down and housed besides and well

down and hopped inside and—well, the top brick came down, and the next time poor robin came out of the trap was when the gardener came round ten minutes later to lock up his sheds for the night, and then the robin was Wheney sat on in his tree and

His master and mistress, you see, loved robins and hated sparrows, and things might go badly with him if he were caught slaying robins. So he went away to hide his victim somewhere fin a rat's hole, I think, and when he came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remunants of the trap and departed and it was also and will be bigger than Cinloss New York will kindly consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. Copyrighted by the came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remulants of the trap and departed and it was also and will be bigger than Cinloss New York will kindly consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. Copyrighted by the came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remulants of the trap and departed and it was also and will be bigger than Cinloss New York will kindly consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. Copyrighted by the came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remulants of the trap and departed and the consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. Copyrighted by the came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remulants of the trap and departed and the consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. Copyrighted by the came back a far little cock-sparrow coolly flew up from among the remulants of the trap and departed by the consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. The consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed. nants of the trap and departed wheezing. There were no raisins left and it was glear that poor cock-robin and it was gear that poor cock-robin had no time to eat them before he died. That night Wheezy roosted in the thick ivy which clung to the southwest side of the house. He did so because the wind was northeast; had it been west he would have roosted on the east side. Gradually the house grew quiet as the hours slipped on, and one by one the lights went out. It was still snowing slightly, and was very still.

Nor was it dark. True, there was no moon, but the snow made up for the moon, so you could distinctly see, from time to time, the shadow form of a rat, hopping across the open from bush to bush. Suddenly a rustling noise sounded at the base of the ivy. Then gradually it began to move ap-rards. Inch by inch it rose, till soon was five feet from the ground, and

It was five feet from the ground, and still going higher. It was a rat climbing. Rats do climb well, and lvy is, of course, easy to scale. This one was climbing after Wheezy, having heard him from the ground.

Stowly he drew nearer and nearer, till, all of a sudden, the was a spring and a rush, a wild rustle of leaves, and a scream from Wheezy, wheezy, however, had heard the rustle just a fraction of a second before the rat sprang, and, with his unique quickness, instantly acted. unique quickness, Instantly acted. the rat sprang, he struck with his powerful little beak and with all his might at the murderer's gleaming eyes, and promptly fell from his perch. He escaped, therefore, with no more than the loss of a few feathers.

But worse was to come. Wheezy fetched up in mid-air, and flew out round to the roof, and as he dld so, a brown form swooped at him. dld so, a brown form swooped at him. It was a wood owl. Wheezy dodged back for the ivy, only to be met by another owl. He turned, and suddenly was half blinded by a red glare which lit up the wildow near him. Somehow, it fascinated him. The owis would not come there, would the rats. It seemed to him that if he could but get in there he would be safe. Furiously he beat against the window. Thud-thud-thud went his little body, fluttering at the glass, and all at once it appeared that he had awakened the whole house. There came a scream from within:

There came a scream from within; a man shouted hoarsely, doors banged; the window was flung up, and clouds of smoke poured from it; people appeared from nowhere, and rushed about with buckets; there was almost continuously the hissing sound which water makes now from water makes upon fire; once as Wheezy lay half stunned upon the snow on the window sill, he saw the red gleam of flames; then the choking smoke grew loss and less; someone went cantering away on a horse, and

DATE GROWERS OF ARIZONA AND TEXAS ASK PROTECTION

Newark By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwnsh."

POR modesty Newark takes all the prizes among American cities. It is 350 years old and is the 14th prizes among American cities. It is 250 years old and is the 14th city in size in the United States. Yet so quietly has it acquired its 347,000 inhabitants that if it were not for one of our largest and most vociferous insurance companies, its existence would hard-

ly be suspected. New York city and has about as much chance to getting noticed as a Shetland pony beside an elephant. Newark has all the necessities of greatness, including a good newspaper, a \$2,500,000 city hall, which looks like that amount, and a fine history. But it was not located care-fully. The pious Puritans, who staked out Newark within sound of New York, in 1666, were as foolish as the canary which tries to chirp in competition with a brass band. Had the pilgrims located Newark in Arizona it would be one of the wonders of the west, and tourists would flock to see it. As it is, however, 100,000,000 travelers pass through New-ark on their way to New York each year, and most of them are bargaining with the bus and baggage men while

the city rolls by. Newark manufactures \$125,000,000



worth of shoes, hats, carriages, beer and other comestibles each year, but this piece of information is always crowded out of the New York newspapers to make room for the news that another Broadway restaurant has increased the

price of bread and butter.

Newark is connected with America by the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna and other railroads, and with Europe by the also connected by tunnel with New York and by insurance agents with every city in the country. Upwards of 1,000,000 automobiles pass through the city on Broad street each year bound for the famous roadhouses of New Jersey, and he Newark citizen who does not tell the stranger that Broad and Market streets form the busiest street corner

in America is violating a city ordinance. Newark will have half a million peo-ple in 1920 and will be bigger than Cin-

Arthur H. Roller has taken a posi-W. W. Mills, U. S. consul, is in the city from Chihuahua on business. Dr. Bray, veterinary surgeon, left this morning over the Santa Fe for New

J. S. Raynolds, president of the First National bank, came in this morning from New Mexico.

Gus Zork was among the departures south over the Mexican Central this afternoon for Chibuahua.

The ball and banquet will be given

The ball and banquet will be given at the courthouse tomorrow night by the Forresters of America.

Judge Lew Davis, who is interested in mining in the Jarilla district, left for that place this morning.

A. L. Conrad, traveling auditor of the Santa Fe. was in the city today checking up this end of the line.

Mrs. C. H. Morehouse, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this visiting friends and relatives in this city, left for Denver this morning. J. F. Pennebakar left for the east this morning on the Santa Fe. gone for several weeks on a business

Tomorrow is Arbor day in the state of Texas. Let every citizen plant some tree or flower in observance of the oc-

Max Krakauer went south over the Mexican Central this morning to his home in Chihuahna, after spending several days in the city.

Robert Norton will return from his vacation trip in a few days and will take up his old position with the construction work on the "White Oaks"

Frank Fouche, humorist, dramatic artist, and Shaksperean interpreter, will give a recital this evening at Chopin hall for the benefit of the pub-

his school library.

A permit was issued by the city clerk today to Krakauer, Zork & Maye for the erection of a corrugated iron shed back of their store on Oregon street, to cost \$150. The parade of the Norris Dog and Pony show at noon today was very creditable and attracted a good deal of

attention. The tent is situated near the old city hall and aggrest crowd visited that show this afternoon. Governor Miguel Ahumada reached Juarez last night from Chihuahua, To-day mayor Magoffin called on him and they held a consultation regarding the

Arrangements have been perfected for the races to be held at Washington Park tomorrow afternoon, Horses owned by the following citizens will enter the races: W. W. Davis, J. S. Mickerson, George Ogden, R. Kenys, J. S. Morrison, Ika Alderste and W. L. went cantering away on a horse, and more people came rushing up out of the night, and Wheezy heard a man Flagg.

Some miscreant broke one of the some miscreant broke one of the class panes in front of

call out:

"It's ail right. We've got it under. A bird woke us up fluttering at the window, or we'd have burned to death. Yes, it's all right, only burnt a few chairs and some curtains."

Then Wheezy knew no more, When he awoke, he was in a big, warm case, in a big, warm room, with heaps and heaps of delicacies to interpret to drink. They had found him lying, all limp and nearly frozen, on the window sill next morning.

second ward by parents and pupi who will plant trees on the new scho-lots. The following will take part the program: Miss Alma Jones, Mis Anna Shetter for Housett Misthe program: Miss Alma Jones, Miss Anna Shelton, Ira Huggett, Miss Alic Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—A public hearing was today ordered by the department of agriculture for February 25, to consider establishing a quarastine in Yuma, Maricapa and Pinal counties, Arizona, and Webb county. Texas, against interstate shipments into these counties of date offshoots and date plants. Injurious lasects are infesting the date palm in some of the southwestern states, and a quarantine probably will be ordered to protect the Arizona and Texas growers. Riverside and Immerial counties, California, probably will be included in the quarantine.

Letters to The Herald.

[All communications must bear the ignature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.

SHE FAVORS INTERVENTION.

El Paso, Feb. 21, 1913. Editor El Paso Herald: In your papor of February 13, there was published a letter from Victor Ochon or Market

choa on intervention.
If every Mexican or "99 percent" of them think as he does, I do not wonder that Mexico finds itself in the turmell it is experiencing today.
"Nifety-nine" percent of Mexicans, Mr. Ochoa says, believe that the United States, like the proverbial octopus, reaching out its tentacies and assimitation.

reaching out its tentacies and assimilating everything coming into its
grasp, will in the next occasion that
it steps into Mexico, hold the country for good and forever, therefore
annexing Mexico to the United States.
He says that by this annexation Mexico
would lose its religion, traditions, etc.
In my estimation it would be a God
send if Uncle Sam would take these
poor, ignorant peons, earning 15 cents
per day and educate them, teach them per day, and educate them, teach them to be progressive and broad minded. In this era of civilization, it is a shame that such conditions exist in a

ountry like Mexico.
It is too bad indeed, that the average Mexican cannot look upon intervention as it is really meant. I wish I could tell every living Mexican that the United States is the best friend they

United States is the best friend they have.

Do the Mexican people mean to tell me that "patriotism" is causing this revolt, where son is fighting father, brother fighting brother; where a number of men have been proclaimed president and not one of them has been able to quell this dissatisfaction and bring order out of chaos?

I am a Mexican, and of Mexican parentage; my father, mother, and grandparents all came from Mexico. Mexican blood flows through my velns; there is not one drop of Amerigrandparents all came from Mexico.
Mexican blood flows through my
veins; there is not one drop of American blood in me. The Mexican people
are my people, though I was born in
the United States, but in this hour of
slaughter, revolt and discatisfaction, I
thank God I first saw light in the
United States. This does not mean
that I discoun Mexico, but I am
ashamed of it; I am ashamed that in
three years they have been unable to
establish a government equal to the
times.

times.

I, for one, am for intervention and I want it now, and in a few years when the United States has set things to rights and Mexico has a government like Cuba, every Mexican will put his hand on his heart and say 'viva Mexico, gracias a los Estados live Mexico, thanks to the United States). Ritz Faudea.

CHEAP RATES TO CATTLE MEETING

Railroads Make the Fare Very Low and Large Crowds Are Expected to Be Present.

Big crowds are expected to come to El Paso during the convention of the Texas Stockmen's association. Special rates have been arranged by all the railroads and they are so low that many who have never seen El Paso are expected to take advantage of the

The G. H. & S. A. and the T. & P. less New York will kindly consent to stop its racket for a minute this fact will pass unnoticed.—Copyrighted by George Mathew Adams.

14 Years Ago Today

This would make the rate from Honston and Galveston \$21.30 and \$22.20, respectively. From points west of Details of the secure of the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip, with a maximum of \$15 for the round trip. Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the secure of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. The basis of the round trip from points as far east as Dallas, Worth and San Antonio. railroads have fixed a rate of one and

spectively. From points west of Del Rio and Big Springs tickets will be on sale March 17 and 18, with a return limit to March 25.

The E. Prec S. W. road has fixed a rate of one fare and a fifth on the eastern division and one fare and one-fifth on the western division for the cound trip, tickets going on sale March 5, 16 and 17, with the return Hmit to March 30. The Sunta Fe will be on a basis of

ne fare and one-fifth for the round rip. From points in Colorado and New dexico, tickets will be on sale March 17, inclusive, with return limit Southern Pacific, from points est of El Paso, will sell tickets on the asis of one fare and one-third for the

LOCAL LEGISLATORS

RECALLED TO AUSTIN Richard F. Burges and Eugene L. Harris will leave Saturday night for Austin, Tex., in response to telegrams calling them to be present at the reconvening of the Texas state legisla-

Chester H. Terrell, speaker of the house, telegraphed them Thursday as follows: "Owing to improved sanitary conditions in the capitol, the state health officer is of the opinion that the house could begin active work Monday. He will make an examination of every member so as to see if any member of the house is a carrier of the disease. I hope every member of the house will be present on Feb-Harris was to have been requested

to speak at the chamber of commerce luncheon on "budget day" next Thurs-day, but he will not be present, so some one else will speak.

It has been decided by the directors of the chamber that speeches at the luncheons in future will be shorter, so that business men will not be kept away from their offices too long.

RECORD IS BROKEN BY CITY DETECTIVES

All previous records of the police de-All previous records of the police department were broken by the report submitted for the month of January, which shows that \$7,635.40 was the amount of stolen property recovered and turned over to the rightful ewners. The alleged holdup at the Hotel McCoy figures, in the report to the extent of \$4500, being represented by \$1500 cash, and approximately \$2000 worth of diamonds said to have been taken from and approximately \$3000 worth of dia-monds said to have been taken from L. E. Ross by the police after the al-leged hold up. The detectives, accord-ing to the report of Jesse C. Stansel, chief of the city detective department, submitted to police chief L. N. Davis, recovered \$3,135.40 of the total amount. Other items included in chief Stan-sel's report, were: Arrests made by the department, 47; Americans, 14; Mex-legars, nine; negroes, three; Chinamen, one.

Eleven burglaries, as occurring during January, were reported and inves-tigated by the detectives. Thirty-six thefts were reported and investigated.

HUNT BUYS 600 CATTLE IN DOUGLAS

Ralph Hunt has returned from Doug-las, Ariz, where he purchased 600 head of cows from E. P. Moore. They are to be delivered March 5 and will be shipped to Norla, N. M., for pacture. No cattle are being imported at the local port from Mexico, nor at any other point along the border in the El Paso district.

David Goodrich, who was interested in the financing of the Electric Rall-way company when the street car line was taken over by the Stone and Webs-ter corporation. Is here on his way from Honolulu to New York, and will sail from there for Panama.